

HYDE'S TESTIMONY HAS STIRRED UP THE ANIMALS

A black and white photograph of a man in a long, light-colored trench coat and a wide-brimmed hat, standing in profile and looking out a large window. The image is framed by a decorative border.

New York, Nov. 15.—E. H. Harri-
man, chairman of the board of directors
of the Union Pacific railroad, former
member of the board of directors
of the Equitable Life Assurance soci-
ety, and connected with many rail-
roads and financial institutions, the
former friend of James Hazen Hyde,
against whom the letter charged acts
of an unfriendly nature in his testi-
mony yesterday, was one of the chief
witnesses before the Armstrong com-
mittee on Insurance investigation to-
day.

CHILD LOST EIGHT DAYS IN SNOW CLAD MOUNTAIN

Three Year Old Leandro Maestas Found Alive
Well Near Las Vegas After Experience That
Would Have Killed Most Men.

Special to the Morning Journal.

Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 15.—The searching party that for eight days has been scouring the mountains and canyons in search of three-year-old Leonardo Maesta was today convinced by finding the little fellow alive and manfully attempting to walk towards his home. No more remarkable feat could be expected of a child has ever been told. The little fellow wandered away from home barefooted and thinly clad. There was no food, no shelter, no clothing and the temperature at night dropped from twenty to ten degrees of the zero point. Days ago the family gave up

but kept up the search for his main. They were about to give the quest, believing that the boy had been eaten by some of the savage nuts that infest the region, when a search party, an uncle who is leading the party, in the excitement, saw fresh tracks in the snow following them a short distance off. Then the lad's home is in a village eight miles away. The boy wandered for four miles into mountains where the snow in places was a foot deep.

The little fellow could not survive the rigors of cold and hunger and snow for eight days no one

**SUE ANDREWS FOR \$90,000
MORE OF ENTERPRISE FUND**

Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 15.—Another suit for a stolen treasure, \$100,000 was entered today by Receiver John B. Cunningham of the Enterprise National bank against William H. Andrews, the former well known state politician and at present territorial deputy sheriff from New Mexico.

The suit was entered in the United States circuit court in the shape of a statement of claim and is to recover the \$100,000 from New Mexico. The note is dated January 1, 1905, for \$77,422.50 with interest from April 1, 1905, and signed by W. H. Andrews, territorial deputy sheriff. The note is the dead cashier of the Enterprise National bank, and it is alleged that a permanent receiver be appointed for the Enterprise National bank and that it is expected to be made in a short time. The fact that Mr. Cunningham wants a permanent receiver is regarded as indicating that he has some knowledge of the whereabouts of the \$100,000 and he is anxious to resume his regular work as examiner in this city. It is stated that Receiver Cunningham has found the \$100,000 note, which is properly being to the bank. The receiver declines to state when or where he recovered the notes, but the secretary made the note that they are some of the notes which the late Cashier C. C. Ryehypothecated and that they are a

The note was endorsed by Cashier Clark and delivered to the Enterprise bank which is alleged purchased the note for a valuable consideration before the maturity thereof, and the proceeds of the note were deposited in the bank. The note, it is alleged was not paid by Clark, the indorser, nor has any part been since paid by any one on this note.

The second note is for \$16,265.57, dated October 1, 1904, for six months, and is also made payable to the order of Cashier Clark. The indorser is also Cashier Clark, and it was due July 1, 1905, and was not paid until July 1, 1905, and was paid by Francis Clark.

The bill alleges that Nichols and Belmont conspired to defraud the United States by obtaining a \$500,000 draft for \$350 on A. L. Bentley and signed by the late Nicholas. The date is October 14, 1905.

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John W. Dunkle, the United States district attorney, said today that he does not know what the federal government is doing about the case of the Washington of Special Examiner Moxey, who is investigating the bank's affairs, with especial reference to the alleged conspiracy.

Receiver Cunningham is anxious to see the money returned to the bank or employee of any outsider. Mr. Moxey is believed to have gone to Chicago to consult with the department of justice and the controller of the currency with direct reference to this phase of the bank situation. When the money is returned, it is expected to be returned to Pittsburg is not even to be surmised.

Mr. Harriman was called immediately after the recess and his testimony was a series of denials of the charges made by Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Harriman said that Mr. Hyde came to him about a month before the Odell settlement was made and asked him to use his influence to in-

advised him to use his influence to induce Governor Odell to settle his suit against the Mercantile Trust company. Mr. Hyde told him that the Odell suit was dangerous to the

Mercantile Trust company in that it might induce other suits to be brought by other people who had subscribed to the bonds of the United States Shipbuilding company. Mr. Haggman

carpentering company. Mr. Harriman said he arranged an interview between Governor Odell and Mr. Hyde, which was held in Mr. Harriman's office.

Some days later Mr. Hyde and Mr. Colby visited Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Harriman promised to see Governor Odell, and "try to get him to do something about getting the gold back."

Another interview between Governor Odell and Mr. Hyde took place, it may have been at Mr. Harriman's house. Afterward Mr. Hyde told Mr.

Harriman that he was willing to pay \$70,000, and asked him to try to get the governor to accept that amount. Governor Odell told Mr. Harriman

"I told Mr. Hyde of that interview," said Mr. Harriman, "and said

to him that if I were in his place and were going to settle it, while I had no advice to give as to whether it should be settled or not, I would not stand on

\$75,000 on a settlement of that kind. I would make it satisfactory. And I understood afterward that Mr. Hyde saw him and payment was made of which I had no further knowledge."

Mr. Harriman denied having said to Mr. Hyde, as Mr. Hyde had testified, that there was a possibility of powerful interests in Albany doing harm to

the Mercantile Trust company because of the ship building loss. He also denied saying anything to Mr. Hyde about the repeal of the charter of the Mercantile Trust company and declar-

The Hyde "Exile" Job.

About a year ago Mr. Harriman said Mr. Hyde came to him and asked him to use his influence to have him appointed as ambassador to France, and that he (Mr. Harriman) promised

that he (Mr. Harriman) promised when he saw the president to speak to him about it. He said that he did so, but did not recommend Mr. Hyde's appointment. Mr. Harriman said he

did not know whether Governor Odell did anything about the appointment. There was no connection, Mr. Harri-man said, between Governor Odell's claim and his own action on the subject.

Mr. Harriman said he mentioned the subject of the Odell suit to President Roosevelt, but did not remember whether the president was

Mr. Harriman said he might have told Mr. Hyde that it would be a good thing to have such a committee appointed as the one headed by Mr.

Frick. He declared that he had never said that the report of the Frick committee would be favorable to Mr. Hyde and that he was not concerned in any

On the day before the report of the

Frick committee was presented, Mr. Harriman said, he told Mr. Hyde that he did not think anybody but the Equitable society or Mr. Hyde should own the shares and that in 1901.

own the shares and that if Mr. Hyde had any fears on that subject he (Mr. Harriman) would subscribe \$500,000 to a fund to help him hold it, and that if he thought it desirable to turn it

over to the Equitable without any pay for it, Mr. Harriman thought others could be induced to do the same thing. Mr. Harriman did not recall that Mr. Hyde made any suggestion to that

Mr. Hyde made any answer to that suggestion. Mr. Harriman did not repeat this talk to the Frick committee, and he said he did not think that the committee had any specific informa-

tion about the relations of the Equitable to the Union Pacific syndicate other than the charges made to the committee by J. W. Alexander. The committee did not ask him about the

In the findings of the Frick committee, Mr. Harriman said he understood that Mr. Hyde's membership in the

syndicate was criticised on the score that he had committed the Equitable